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STATINTL

Our Men Must Dig To Penetrate Curtain

Frogmen, Parachute Drops Used, According to Moscow

WASHINGTON—On Sept. 17, 1958, according to the Russians, an American agent named B. B. Guiga was sent secretly across the Soviet border on an intelligence mission.

To pass electrically charged fences along the border, Guiga carried special rubber mats. Other equipment included forged national passports, a briefcase with a secret compartment for important papers, and Soviet-made camera, watch, wallet and fountain pen.

The story of Guiga, his life history and his mission fill one of the 160 pages of "Caught In the Act," (initials: CIA), recent Soviet book about U.S. intelligence operations.

REVIEWED January 18 in Pravda, it was published by the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow.

Soviet aides here have been stingy with their copies. Key Russian bookstores in the United States say they do not have it.

CIA officials decline comment on the detailed Russian report. They say agency policy is never to discuss its operations.

Privately, some persons familiar with the intelligence battle say the Soviet report is not far from the mark.

Rundown on 14 Western Agents

The Russian volume gives details on 23 Western agents who were plotted in Russia between August of 1951 and 1958. The Russians say



Allen Dulles, chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is termed "good for nothing" by Soviet Premier Khrushchev in the Russian book, "Caught in the Act."

portable radio beacon for signaling furtive airplanes.

One photo shows fountain pen pistols, equipped to fire poison-filled cartridges, allegedly carried by agents who were parachuted into the Soviet Ukraine in 1952.

Checks on the U.S. patent number showing in the photo disclose that such secret guns were patented in 1930 by a Chicago inventor.

MOST of the agents were vaulted over the tightly guarded Soviet borders by air drops, according to the Russian report.

leading from a U.S. "experimental radar station" across the East German Communist border to the Russian Army's buried phone cables.

The Soviets discovered it with a shock on April 22, 1956. Some of the tapped lines linked the headquarters with Moscow.

THE Soviet report on CIA complains bitterly that "spy-diplomats" staff the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

The report discusses the cases of 12 U.S. officials thrown out of Russia since 1954 for gathering intelligence against local rules.

The Russians claim one U.S. diplomat posed variously as a Russian army officer, a Czech and an American student at Moscow University to gather intelligence. He was ordered out of the country in 1958.

Two photos purport to show Americans with long-range cameras and binoculars on the rooftop of the U.S. embassy in Moscow as Soviet planes fly past.

Assail Wire Taps On Reds in U.S.

Though the Russians apparently keep close watch on U.S. officials in their country, they object to "subversive" wiretapping and photo-snapping against their officials here.

The Soviet report includes pictures of hidden microphones said to have been installed by U.S. agents in the auto of a Russian embassy employee in the United States.

As for U.S. radio intercepts, the report asserts, planted in the U.S. was a tank to delay the Soviet advance.